Sala de Comercio de Buenos Ayres

British Packet

AND

ARGENTIN E NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Ordinarily people in this country attach but little or no importance to ministerial crises or changes in Europe, but at this moment we consider the advent of the Whigs to power to be calculated to inspire peculiar interest. Party predilections or antipathies apart, the pacific British residents in these Republics, who have practically felt the fatal effects of the *entente cordiale* upon British interests, and witnessed the disgrace it has entailed upon the British name, cannot but be gratified at the prospect of the abandonment of a system of policy fraught with so much evil. That such a result will immediately follow the accession of Lord PALMERSTON to office, cannot, we think, be for a moment doubtful, in view of the masterly articles of the *Morning Chronicle*, the received expositor of the noble Lord's political principles—articles which stigmatise as they deserve the blunderings of the late Foreign Secretary in regard to the question of La Plata.

A few days before the change of Ministry took place, DR. MORENO, the Argentine Minister at the Court of London, in obedience to orders from this Government, addressed an energetic note to the Earl of ABERDEEN, demanding full reparation and redress for the acts of unwarrantable hostility committed by MR. OUSELEY, and requesting the immediate recall of the latter. The duty of replying to this note would probably devolve on Viscount PALMERSTON, and there is every reason to hope that he has acquitted himself in a satisfactory manner. Perhaps we may have the pleasure of seeing again amongst us a gentleman who is gratefully remembered both by natives and foreigners—we mean Sir WOODBINE PARISH. There is at least a strong probability that it will so happen.

Even in the last moments of the Peel administration, Lord ABERDEEN evinced a disposition to check Mr. OUSELEY in his reckless course, and it was suspected that Mr. MANDEVILLE's trip to Paris—where he had had interviews with the King and M. GUIZOT—had some connection with an arrangement with the French Government.

On the other hand France seems to be heartily tired of the part she is playing in the affairs of La Plata, as may be inferred from the attempt of the ministerial writers to throw the whole odium of the proceedings of the sham peacemakers upon England. M. Guizot's organ, the *Journal des Debats*, in speaking of the excesses committed at the taking of Colonia, frankly admits that the French and English were allied with a band of Italian *condottieri*, and very naturally revolts at such a coalition, the fruits of which have been ably described by an eye-witness of those atrocious scenes—M. PAGE, Captain of the French brig of war *Ducouedic*. The pamphlet published by this gentleman on his arrival at Toulon, has greatly contributed to open the eyes of the French Government and people in regard to the true state of affairs in these countries, and consequently to show the folly and unjustness of the joint intervention. Besides, the Gove ent of the United States has made its voice he , and there is no interest or inclination on the par f France to embroil herself with that Republic.

We think, therefore, that we nnot be justly taxed with being over sanguine ailing the late Ministerial change in England he precursor of the restoration of peace and com erce on the shores of these ill-used countries.

On the 23d ult. the Anglo-Fr h convoy ascending the Paraná, was at anchor of Cerro, 9 leagues from the capital of Entrerios. hen they started they no doubt expected to hav ccomplished the round voyage by this time; the oubles, however, are only commencing.

The campaign in Corrientes as opened under the most favourable auspices. letter from the Commandant of Arroyo de Ch , dated the 28th ult., it is stated that news ha ea d there on that day, that the advanced guard of the Correntino-Paraguayan forces had been com e y routed by that of the Argentine army under e immediate command of Gen. Urquiza, and th number of the dispersed had arrived at La guayan , in the Brazilian territory.

According to the last intelligence from Montevideo, that shatter-brained despot, Pacheco y Obes, commander of the Riverista , was seriously indisposed, though it was supposed by some to be only a sham in order to a pretext for relinquishing the expedition up the ay which was contemplated before the affair Maldonado. All those who had escaped from the aster had returned to Montevideo, and the Anglo-French auxiliaries, after undergoing grea suffering, had evacuated La Punta del Este, where they had taken up a position. Anarchy was rife in the rebel camp. Thiebaut had quarrelled with sar Diaz, and is even said to have thrown up his commission, perhaps to extort more money. The French legion as well as the Italians were calling for his restoration; but it was thought that r Frenchman (Ruverda) would be appointed in his stead.

It is reported that the result of the late fracas at the Commercial Rooms has given mortal umbrage to the Dutch Consul, and that he even endeavoured to create an *esprit du corps* the subject. Now, that Mr. Bunge should ise with Mr. Picolet is not at all to be wonde at, for a certain fellow feeling is known to ex tween them, but it is a little too bad that he should try to make it extensive to gentlemen who have thing in common with him and his protegé. ides, the late question had nothing to do with the nsular office; it was altogether a personal affair h an incumbent who unworthily abuses it, an o is supercilious enough to dispense with the ary civilities of social intercourse. This is the ce for which M. Picolet was chastised, and if he been a Duke instead of a Baron the penalty would not have been excessive. However, if Bunge seeks notoriety, we see no reason to el with him about the means he employs to a it. So far from this we are ready to indulge as often as the defence of the public against tyranny of a "little brief authority" may require.

Mr. Patrick McLean, too, who appears to wish to share the consular dignity with M. Picolet, has lent himself to serve the latter's vindictive purposes, by endorsing the following *brutum fulmen* :—

> "*Committee of British Merchants.*
>
> "The undersigned begs to advise H. M.'s Subjects, that he has received intimation from His Sardinian Majesty's Consul General, charged with dispatching Her Britannic Majesty's Packets, that *only the correspondence delivered at the Sardinian Consulate by the parties directly interested*, will be forwarded by said Packets. Buenos Ayres, 4th February, 1846.
>
> "*Patrick McLean,*
> "Chairman."

Did not Mr. McLean know when he gave publicity to the above that he was acting in violation of the law of the land, or did he wish to offer a gratuitous insult to the authorities? He surely must have been aware that an arrangement in regard to H. B. M.'s packet was entered into between this Government and Mr. Parish, in 1824, and that such arrangement became law by a decree of the 10th April of that year. It is true that by the 6th article the Consul General is allowed the privilege of keeping a letter-box at his office, for a specific purpose; but not even the Consul General—much less M. Picolet who is invested with no official character at all on the part of England—can assert such a preposterous claim as that put forth by the latter. By article 7 it is expressly provided, that

> "All the other correspondence to be taken by the packets from the commercial community in general shall be delivered to the respective Captains by the Postmaster General, and no packet shall be allowed to sail without this indispensable condition being complied with, and one day's previous notice being given."

Is it not clear from this that Mess. Picolet and McLean have been a little too precipitate? Gently, gentlemen, the cloven-foot is discovered too soon. Conquest is not yet effected; when it is, and not till then will the Buenos Ayrean public submit to be ridden over roughshod.

After the above was in type we have read the following in the *Diario de la Tarde*, by which it will be seen that Mess. Picolet and McLean have already found that they were in the "wrong box." In reference to this retractation we have only to remark that Mr. McLean appears to assume an official character, which it is desirable that H. B. M.'s subjects should be informed from whence he derives it.

> "COMMITTEE OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.
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> "With reference to the intimation regarding the transmission of correspondence by Her Britannic Majesty's Packets, published in yesterday's Diario, it need scarcely be stated that such intimation could not refer to correspondence forwarded by the General Post Office, who by the existing convention has the right of transmitting correspondence directly by said Packets.
>
> "Buenos Ayres, 6th February, 1846.
>
> "*Patrick McLean,*
> "Chairman."

We are requested by the Director of the Commercial Rooms to assure the public that all letters left at that establishment will be forwarded by H.B.M.'s packets with the same care and punctuality as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to decline the insertion of the communication signed *Hickory*, and we think he will appreciate our motives, seeing that we are prompt enough to censure the conduct of foreign officials, when we conceive we have just reason. As to the alleged extraordinary delay in the receipt of dispatches, said to have arrived at Montevideo, from the United States Department of State for the North American Legation here, we think that if the fact be as stated, Mr. Brent would only have to signify the wish, in order that any American vessel of war laying in this port should immediately proceed to bring them up.

ENGLAND.

(From the "*Morning Chronicle*," 2nd Dec. 1845.)

War by England and France against the British Merchants in the River Plate.

Our readers will be glad to learn that active hostilities have been commenced against these offenders, who have infested the River Plate for the last 39 years, ever since Beresford's expedition there. No declaration of war has been issued, owing to the cabinets not yet having settled what is the cause of it. No doubt, however, exists in well informed circles, that on the part of Lord Aberdeen it is his wish to prove to the world in general the utter unselfishness of his foreign policy, and to M. Guizot in particular, his sincere and hearty adoption of the *entente cordiale.* If it be thought at all irregular to make war first, and find out the reason afterwards, there is no want of valid precedents for it; as for instance, the prologue to a play, or the preamble of a bill, which, though they seem naturally to come first, are always written last.

We understand that the merchants have the effrontery to complain that they find themselves in their present unpleasant scrape from having trusted too implicitly to the assurances of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, that they would not intermeddle in these matters. If such simplicity be credible in the present day, we can only say it carries its own punishment along with it.

The plan of operations has been settled, and a commencement made in the bombardment of Colonia on *Sunday* morning, the 31st August. To avoid the indelicacy of employing British sailors *directly* in plundering British merchants, this duty was thoughtfully delegated to a choice band of Italian mercenaries or condottieri, who executed it in the most masterly manner, not leaving a hide or a hoof belonging to the English which they did not carry off. The desecration of the church had not entered into the plans of the allied commanders, but as it was only a Roman Catholic one, we expect the Agnewites will not be so scandalised at this circumstance as at the Sabbath being chosen for the execution of so gallant an operation. It is much to be regretted that the allied forces have not yet published any bulletin.

We learn from the *Morning Herald* that the Italian company subsequently gave a splendid ball in Montevideo to the British and French Plenipotentiaries. Our contemporary does not say whether the costs of it were defrayed out of the produce of the British property stolen at Colonia; but if so, the interest of the entertainment would doubtless be still further enhanced. As there are a great many more towns on the coast, which could easily be plundered, it was expected that the approaching season in Montevideo would be one of great gaiety.

We are happy to learn that General Rosas is perfectly satisfied that our government has no hostile intentions towards *him*, as he sees that the operations of the allied squadrons are not at all of a nature to injure him, but are directed solely against the British merchants.

The greatest activity prevails in the different dock-yards here, in fitting out vessels to reinforce our squadron in the Plate, and we are proud to say that her Majesty's Government are determined to spare no efforts to purge that river and its ports of the nuisance of these British merchants, who have been already far too long tolerated there. The worst is, that it will cost the country some money to do it but we should doubt if the expense will be so very great after all. The total amount of British property in the River Plate can hardly be estimated at over five millions sterling. Supposing it takes double itself to destroy it, the loss would only amount in all to fifteen millions sterling. What is that to a *commercial* country!

However, a great part even of this sum might have been saved, if the merchants at Buenos Ayres had abandoned all the property under their charge, and embarked for (we don't remember *where*,) as *suggested* by her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary. But, unfortunately, these misguided men preferred standing by their property to the last, hence the necessity of employing force.

The destruction of the British merchants in the River Plate by the British Government will go down to history in the same volume with the destruction of the pirates in Borneo, by Sir Thomas Cochrane. Posterity will be divided as to the relative merits of the two exploits. For our own part we are inclined to think the former the most *extraordinary*, though the latter may be the most useful.

LARGE CONCEITS: LITTLE WARS. SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT: SQUADRONS IN LA PLATA.*

There was a time when the warrior Duke, in his usual dry and decisive tone, made the public declaration that this great country could afford to engage in "no little wars." The Whig Ministry of that day took the rebuke somewhat to heart, flush as it then was with the triumph of Palmerston policy in the East, and the Syrian glories of Napier; for in "little wars" it must be owned, its dealings had not been unfrequent.

At length came in the Tory statesmen, harbingers supposed of a new era, and of policy on a grander scale, whether for peace or war. Strange as it may seem, however, the "little wars" which were to disappear from the routine of Tory policy, as before denounced in its programme, have only accumulated on our hands. We have become very knights errant in fact, in quest of adventures in this smallware line, in which fighting made easy is the order of the day, with fleets of 74's against flotillas of river craft. Long pounders and ships of the line are long odds, it must be owned, against schooners and swivel guns. As the *gros bataillons* must, on an average, according to Napoleon, gain the day, so success seems certain where the reckoning before hand is so simple.

"Little wars," therefore, may be regarded as a safe speculation, if neither glorious nor honourable. If the laurels to be gathered are none of the brightest, there is consolation in the absence, perchance, of any hard blows.

Now and then, indeed, the most prudential calculations aforethought are traversed by fortune in her freaks, "little wars" are not always so secure a speculation as they appear. They answered, no doubt, on the shores of Guatemala and Peru, when, in the one case, Nicaragua was brought to pay a bill of parcels, surcharged with heavy costs, for mercantile damage inflicted somehow, as said, by a native upon an English dealer; in the other, a Peruvian prefect, with his adjoints, was displaced for some sort of incivility towards a British consular official or trader—after the expenditure of a certain amount of bluster and blockade. But in Madagascar and New Zealand they are not found to succeed so well. Before the redoubtable Heki and his anthropophagi, unfortunate settlers and gallant seamen at the Bay of Islands are driven into the sea, or find shelter from following foes only through the humane interference of American skippers and whaling crews. Rude discomfiture has waited also on the first joint-stock essay in arms of the *entente cordiale*, on the eastern shores of Madagascar, where the invading trained bands of England and France, were unable to withstand the fierce assaults of the dauntless Ovas. They sought refuge and found it only from hotly persecuting foes under cover of the guns, and on board the same vessels which had carried them on the ill-starred expedition.

This deplorable outset of the *entente cordiale* in its martial phase and offensive attitude, was ill-calculated to inspire hope in its prospects, or faith in its duration. Nevertheless, *aut Cæsar aut nihil:* if victory frowned on the plains of Tamatavi, she may relent in the estuary of La Plata; the Gauchos of the Pampas may not be so fierce and forward as the Ovas, descended from the mountainous Ankarto; Dictator Rosas may prove less rugged, and more yielding on pressure than the hard hearted Ova virago, Queen Ranavalo. So, after long hesitations and many misgivings, the signal was given, the Rubicon was passed. Two special pacific envoys were sent to proclaim war upon Rosas, because that used to be a rule among civil and civilized states, and a squadron of men-of-war were despatched at the same time in order to re-conquer the peace just broken by the legates *ad hoc.* All the indispensable preliminaries being thus performed *en regle*, and with most amicable accord, Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, the two heralds at arms, took their departure from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, upon which Messrs. Commanders Hotham and Lainé the two mailed messengers of peace, took quiet possession of the little flotilla of Buenos Ayres, which troubled the repose without stopping the supplies of the people of Montevideo.

Here we have a war and a capture to follow, like Roman punch upon turtle, *secundem artem.* "Thus far into the bowels of the Plate" have we progressed, may the foreign officials exclaim, without a single cause of war assigned to the people who are to pay the reckoning. We are told, indeed, that Rosas, "the bloody and devouring tyrant," is the mark. But are there no more Richards in the field? If Argentine Rosas be, as doubtless he is, savage and sanguinary, is perchance Rivera, the Oriental *carnicero*, with hands untainted of gore? The difference at best is but one of name for the victims of either. Rosas slaughters *salvajes unitarios*, and Rivera reciprocates, or provokes, as the case may be, with the butchery of the *Mazorqueros.* Take it on Foreign-office showing, it is an internal warfare of horrors—a war of no quarter—as were the wars of the Roses aforetime. But are we charged to keep the peace and perform the police of the world, at our own cost too? Are England and France, appointed with Black Jack commission to sit in judgement on delinquent states, and the Jack Ketch to hang sovereign dictators and presidents attainted of felony? In such case let us, if you please, begin at home. Against one member of this ambulating commission, at least, a bill of exceptions must be tendered. What think you of submitting France to the pains and penalties lawfully incurred by those Algerine *razzias*, and the wholesale suffocation of unresisting tribes of Arabs in their last retreat by fire and sword, in comparison with which the enormities challenged against Rosas or Rivera, Paz or Lopez, seem discharged of much of their before unrelieved blackness.

Again, the question recurs—why are we with this "little war" in the River Plate; a "little war," by the bye, which may chance to grow into larger proportions? British subjects have been murdered, British property has been damaged, British rights have been trampled on, by Rosas, is the explanation. Then, at least, let us have a list of the victims by name to nurse our ire and whet our vengeance with; or if a list at length tax patience too much, let us have a selection of some half-dozen, or even of a brace only, of decently attested cases. They are talked of by the hundred, so the task will not be difficult. Let us have, moreover, bills of particulars of British property plundered or injured, and of British rights invaded. With the extraordinary provocations to hatred and vengeance irreconcileable from such an accumulation of injuries, strange it is that so many hundreds of British residents at Buenos Ayres, from the highest to the lowest, are protesting indignantly, by formal address to Queen and Parliament, against the unjust and aggressive policy of the Foreign-office; and, moreover, loudly proclaiming their grateful sense of the security to persons and property, and of the friendly regards at all times, for which they are all, and for the first time since the independence of Buenos Ayres have been, indebted alone to the government of that General Rosas so foully traduced in their own country.

Why, then, we repeat, are we vexed with this "little war" in the River Plate?

* This article, copied from the *Atlas* of the 1st November, contains a great deal of good sense, though the writer has evidently been imposed upon by the slanderous misrepresentations of the humanity-mongers of the Lafone school in regard to General Rosas.—*B. P.*

(*From the 'Morning Chronicle' of the 3rd December.*)

We have recently, on more occasions than one, drawn the attention of our readers to the proceedings of our Government in the River Plate, trusting that though few of them comparatively have any immediate interest therein, yet that there is sufficient public spirit amongst Englishmen to make them sympathise with wrongs which do not immediately affect themselves. If there be any whose anxieties keep so near home as to require some selfish motive to awaken their attention, it may not be amiss to remind them that the estimates of next and the following years may show that this is a question in which they are not altogether unconcerned.

Between the two republics of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video there had long been heartburnings and jealousies, which at last broke out into an open rupture. Both Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel have repeatedly declared in Parliament, that they would not interfere in the quarrel further than using their good offices to try to bring about peace; and yet, in spite of these declarations, they *have* interfered, and that in the most abrupt, thoughtless, and violent manner. We have been at some pains to go into this matter, and we are not sure that the merchants might not make out a case against the Crown for compensation for the losses sustained by them from the breach of faith on the part of its servants.

It would be absurd to attribute to Lord Aberdeen a deliberate intention to mislead persons who can be so little obnoxious to him as the merchants of the River Plate; but more mischief is done from thoughtlessness than from malice; and there are men, circumspect and cautious when the public eye is fixed upon them, who, in matters of less prominent interest, are easy and careless, and probably abandon the management of them to their subordinates.

Apart from all considerations of justice, which ar[e] clearly against the policy of Government in thi[s]

matter, we would beg our readers to take up a map of the south-eastern section of South America, where they will find two neighbouring states, which for years have been at war, but are at last on the point of harmonizing. The merchants rejoice in the prospect of restored peace, revived trade, forgotten sacrifices. Will any one suppose that our Government could fancy it incumbent on them to step in prevent this? Yet they have done so.

For some incomprehensible object, or none at all, they insist that there shall *not* be friendship between the two Governments—that peace shall be banished; discord, war, and bloodshed perpetuated. Nay, as if *two* hostile states were insufficient for that purpose, that the Argentine Confederation shall be dismembered, two of its provinces lopped off, and, in the words of the *Times*, Corrientes and Entrerios be made independent. In this insane project millions of British property are to be sacrificed, and more added to our public debt.

It is not at all uncommon to see a principle, which is true in certain circumstances, applied in others which make it quite the reverse. Though it may be the policy of a good statesman to endeavour to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it does not follow that we are to cut and trim the small states of South America to the same pattern. It may be rational to view with apprehension any attempt at aggrandizement on the part of Russia or France; but what sane man would be afraid of the overpowering influence of Buenos Ayres? From the *coast* they can never exclude us, even if they would, because there our ships and guns make us their masters; and we can only make our way in the *interior* of the country by conciliating their good will, because there they are, and always will be, out of our reach. A petty ambition may take pleasure in keeping these states in a sort of perpetual pupilage—in petting them one day and snubbing them the next—in making them knuckle down to every blustering captain of a man-of-war; but a *statesman*, we should think, would rather endeavour to encourage in them a sense of independence and self-respect, and to promote the formation of solid and responsible governments, who, having a proper sense of what is due to themselves, would be more likely to know and practice what is due to others.

Unfortunately, Lord Aberdeen has adopted a course the very opposite to this. Condemned in anticipation by his own words and those of his colleague, he does the very thing which they both showed it would be most impolitic to do, and preferring to a solid and durable peace the pleasure of cutting and carving this portion of South America according to his own fancy, he seems prepared to parcel it out into a number of petty states, which it will be easy perhaps to browbeat, but which will offer no guarantee for the performance of any obligations they may contract with us. A nation of bullies might consistently enough prefer having to do with sneaks whom they could kick and cuff at their pleasure, with the chance of getting their pockets picked the moment they had turned their backs; but a nation of merchants should look out for solid and responsible customers with whom they can deal with security.

The domestic policy of General Rosas, or any other Governor or Sovereign, we have no right to interfere with. As individuals we, of course, cannot but have our opinion about it; but as a nation, all we have to do with is his policy towards foreigners. Now, no complaint has been made of any infraction of our treaty, none of wrongs done by his government to British subjects. The moderation, calmness, and self-control he has exhibited under the most irritating aggressions, contrast strikingly with the violence, pettishness, and arrogance of the plenipotentiaries. The European diplomatist shows inferior to the South American Gaucho in those very qualities which are generally supposed to be the distinguishing characteristics of civilization. After the seizure of his fleet—the delivery of it up to the same enemies—the forcible intrusion of our ships of war up the river Parana to foment rebellion in one of his provinces—the insolent affectation of insult, because, in consequence of these acts, he declined communicating with our ships of war—and the blockade of Buenos Ayres in retaliation of this pretended insult,—after these outrageous acts, to learn—as our readers would do from the correspondence published in our paper of yesterday—that the Government *had given strict orders that no foreigner should be insulted in the slightest degree*, will almost make them feel humbled at the degrading contrast.

We would fain hope that it may prove that at least *our* Minister was not justified by his instructions in committing these monstrous acts, and that the packet which sails to-day may trace out for him some line of conduct more consistent with our true interests, and our character for justice and good faith.

UNITED STATES.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The "Washington Union," the official organ of President Polk's Administration, discourses as follows upon the late news received from the River Plate:—

"We copy the above notice of a transaction, which most of our journals have seen fit to chronicle without one syllable of comment. Disturbances have arisen between two or three of the independent states of South America. They have resulted in actual hostilities. These hostilities have been conducted, so far as we have heard, according to the laws of civilized war. Meantime, a large squadron of British and French vessels has been lying in the waters of one of the belligerents; and now it appears that, without notice or explanation, or rendered reason, this neutral squadron, availing itself to the fullest extent of the right of the strongest, has quietly taken possession of the naval force of Buenos Ayres. What apology or justification had been, or will be, or can be, made out for this high-handed outrage, we are yet to be informed. Every principle of national law, and every sentiment of national comity, unite in its condemnation. As a monstrous violation of the duties which national hospitality imposes on those who receive it, this act of an armed European force, done while lying in the harbour of a friendly power, seems to us almost without a parallel.

"But, in another light, it challenges yet more serious attention. It is on its face an attempt by France and England to set matters right between independent Powers on this continent by the strong hand. M. Guizot's doctrine—of late became somewhat famous—of a balance of power in America, to be adjusted and trimmed at will and at arm's length, from the other side of the water, is now something more than a mere theory. The 'allied powers,' it seems, are beginning to put it summarily and promptly into practice. Encroachments of this character—armed interferences by European Powers in the affairs of this continent—cannot be noted too early, nor frowned upon too sternly, nor repressed too soon. It is the duty, as we believe, of the people of the United States, to make the national voice heard on this subject in tones which admit neither of doubt nor misconstruction. '*Obsta principiis*' is the maxim alike of efficiency and of prudence. We know not that the interests of our country have been directly compromised in this high-handed proceeding; but every interest of every independent nation of this continent is deeply compromised in the principle which it involves. Every instance like this of British or French interference—giving ground, as it does, for serious apprehensions—enhances our appreciation of the policy and the principles which are now predominant in our national councils. While these continue to prevail, no European aggressions, whether coming in the shape of dictation or of armed interference, will be suffered to touch the interests or tarnish the honour of our country."

From a Correspondent of the "Washington Union,"

In connexion with France, (which government is, in my opinion, content with a very humble part, in playing jackal to her proud neighbour,) England is now regulating the republics situated on the La Plata, in South America. The united fleets of England and France, with a most praiseworthy gallantry have seized upon the petty little navy of Buenos Ayres, and blockaded her ports! French soldiers have undertaken the defence of Montevideo against the forces of President Oribe, who is the lawful head of the government, by the choice of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the republic, in which defence they are sustained by the united fleets. This is done by two great nations of Europe, in violation of national law and justice, and at the expense of two weak republics of the western world. Will this be be submitted to by the United States of America? The members of the 29th Congress will answer the question, in conjunction with the present energetic Executive of this nation.

Advertisements.

Removal.

MR. TENKER,

DOCTOR of Dental Surgery, has removed his Establishment from 96 Cathedral Street to No. 55 same Street, and almost directly *opposite*, where he hopes his former friends and the public will do him the favor to call when requiring his professional services. j.3—p

BUENOS AYRES Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science*. The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction*, whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)

Glasgow, September 1, 1845.

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

THOMAS WALLS, Witness.
JAMES MACRAE, Witness.

THE undersigned will re open her School on the 9th inst., at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion. The house is well adapted for the purpose, being in perfect good order, with spacious, dry and airy apartments.

TERMS.

Day-scholars,	$ 50
Day-boarders,	100
Boarders,	200

EDUCATION.

Spanish, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Needlework of all kinds.

EXTRAS.—French, $30.—Piano, $50.—Drawing, $60.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co, of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 31.—*Wind S.S.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, Commander, from Montevideo 29th and Colonia 30th ult., bringing the December mail from England.

Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. Frederick Hughes, John Wyatt Smith, and 1 other.

Sailed, H. B. M's. schooner (tender) Vigilant, Mate Thomas Hambly, Commander, for Montevideo with the mail for England.

During the night H. B. M's. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, for Colonia.

February 1.—*Wind S.—in the afternoon changed to S.E.—rough.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 2.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

February 3.—*Wind S.*

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig of war Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tavares, for Montevideo.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, for Colonia, having on board Col. Joseph Graham, U. S. Consul.

February 4.—*Wind E.—at noon ohanged to N.N.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. steam ship Alecto, from Montevideo; she did not anchor, but after communicating with the other vessels, proceeded to Colonia.

Sailed, H. B. M's. ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, apparently for Colonia.

February 5.—*Wind E.N.E.*

Arrived, United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Colonia.

Passenger—Col. Joseph Graham, U. S. Consul to this city.

February 6.—*Wind E.N.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert H. B. Rowley,

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The Captain of the British brig Progress, from Newcastle 2nd November, which arrived at Montevideo on the 25th inst., was unfortunately drowned 30 miles north of the Line. While standing on the bows and in the act of throwing the harpoon at a fish he lost his balance and fell overboard; the vessel was sailing at the rate of 6 knots an hour and he perished before any assistance could be rendered.

The small pox had broken out amongst the crew of the U. S. Frigate Columbia at Rio Janeiro. 39 persons labouring under the disease had been landed on the island "Das Cobras."

The Sardinian Minister to the Court of Rio Janeiro had arrived at Montevideo.

The French brig of war Tactique had arrived at the latter port from the coast of Africa.

The U. S. Frigate Raritan sailed from Rio Janeiro for the United States.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO

from the 20th to the 26th ult.

British brig Olive Branch, Le Bas, from Cadiz 28th November.

French barque Guatimozin, Charbonel, from Bourdeaux 27th November.

Sardinian schooner brig Alais, Pitto, from St. Catherines 11th January.

American barque Richmond, Gibbs, from Parnaguá 11th January.

Dutch schooner Anna Augusta, Peter, from Rio Grande.

Spanish schooner Presidente, Ruiz, from Barcelona 30th Oct., Langarote 5th December.

British brig Marecellus, Young, from Cadiz 5th December.

Sardinian brig Cezar, Vidal, from Santos 13th January.

American barque Brazil, Parker, from Bangor 21st October.

Hamburg brig Edem, Bohn, from Rio Grande 17th January.

Bremen schooner brig London Packet, Henke, from Rio Grande 17th January.

British brig Unicorn, Croal, from Troon (N. B.) 1st October.

American barque Rosabella, Bailey, from Salem 20th November.

British brig Conqueror, Burns, from Glasgow 13th November.

British barque George Fort, Carouck, from Cadiz 3rd December.

British barque Kezia, Chandlers, from Cadiz 24th November.

American lugger Fame, Gardner, from Baltimore 23rd November.

Sardinian schooner Providencia, Vicentina, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult.

French barque Alfred, Dubertran, from Parnagua 16th ult.

Spanish brig Juanito, Alsina, from Barcelona 14th November, Malaga 5th December.

Prussian brig Dido, Darmer, from Memel 4th October, and the roads of Buenos Ayres 23rd ult.

American schooner brig Columbia, Braman, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult.

British brig Trio, Winter, from Cadiz 17th November.

British schooner brig Mentor, Archer, from Cadiz 24th November.

Spanish brig Triunfo, Domenech, from Barcelona 10th November, Carthagena 10th December.

Spanish barque Restauracion, Puche, from Barcelona 30th November, Malaga 26th December.

Brazilian schooner brig Enrique, Diarda Silva, from St. Catherine's 21st ult.

British brig Progress, Blair, from Newcastle 2nd November.

Brazilian schooner brig Douro, Alveres, from St. Catherine's 22nd inst.

American brig Plato, Holmes, from Parnaguà.

British brig Halbert, from Cadiz 29th December.

British barque Heath, from Cadiz 12th December.

French brig Veloce, from Havre 11th September.

U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, from Rio Janeiro in 8 days, conveying the English mail brought by the packet Seagull.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

Nov. 13, British brig Anemone, Walker, hence 30th August.

" 18, Do. barque Winscales, Marienburg, hence 30th August.

AT GRAVESEND.

Nov. 23, British brig Cybele, Fitchett, hence 25th August.

" 29, Do. brig James Orr, Martin, hence 21st September.

AT STARCROSS.

Nov. 24, British brig Camilla, Rennells, hence 16th September.

AT PLYMOUTH.

Nov. 24, British barque Melody, Hooper, hence 1st September.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner Catalina.
Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Schnr. Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Capt. Francisco Manuel Barrozo.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Jan. 31.—A launch with a boat in tow arrived this day from the south-east.

Feb. 1.—The Satellite sailed this day and anchored about fifteen miles from the town.

Feb. 3.—The Satellite sailed higher up the river and anchored again. The French schooner late 9th of July exercised guns by firing at a target.

This day (7th inst.) completes the 133d day of the blockade.

A boat belonging to the Brazilian corvette Union was on the afternoon of the 1st inst. capsized in attempting to get off to said vessel during a high surf, and one of the seamen drowned;—the rest were saved by the exertions of some individuals of the militia cavalry stationed at the Retiro, who swam off on horseback to their rescue.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday........82
Sunday........79
Monday........78
Tuesday........76
Wednesday........75
Thursday........78
Friday........82

Advertisements.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wishing to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the pay previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Street.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been introduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street.

Fruit.

RIPE GRAPES of superior quality, embracing many different classes, to be had in lots to suit purchasers, at the THORNDIKE RESTAURANT.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also Gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili Hats on the most moderate terms.

Allowances in prices to Milliners.

f 6—4 p

Notice.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, with or without lodging, on moderate terms. Two furnished rooms to let. Apply at No. 172½ Calle de la Piedad, in the Altos. f 6—3 p.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	415	á	420	each
Do. Patriot	410	á	415	do.
Plata, macuquina	20	á	21	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22	à	22¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2	á	2⅛d.	
Do. France	22½	á	23	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	2			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	3			do.
Do. United States	20			
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	52	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	48	do.
Do. North America	44	á	46	do.
Do. Spain	48	á	52	do
Do. salted	without price			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	21	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	38	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	38	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	50	do.
Do. long	80	á	100	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	26	do
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	without price			do.
Do. raw	15	á	15½	do.
Do. with grease	without price			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	6	á	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	9½	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	4½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 420 dollars
The lowest price 390 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week
Nothing doing.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.